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1569

Intimations.

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Hongkong, April 29, 1911. 816

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HONGKONG

From THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.,

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Hongkong, October 17, 1911. 1364

THE IMPERIAL CHINESE TELE-

GRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

HONGKONG STATION.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice, Telegrams for

China (Government telegrams ex-

cepted), containing code words, are not

accepted for transmission by this Office.

By Order of the Board of Communi-

cations and Posts.

WONG WEI KON,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 20, 1911. 1364

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate

versed in literature, has been a teacher

to European officials and merchants in this

Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Euro-

peans to pass the Chinese examination, and

is possessed of a first rate certificate as a

Chinese teacher. He has also a good know-

ledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese

language are requested to write care of

China Mail office or direct to 37, Holly-

wood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, December 24, 1910. 1656

Popular

ASAHI BEER

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, December 17, 1910. 6189

THE REVOLUTION.

Interesting Hankow Reports.

The following, says the *Hankow Daily*

News, is a copy of the official document for

onlisting in the Revolutionary Army.

I, a native of Hsien, of

Prefecture of in the Pro-

vince of Hupeh, through the introduction

of enabled to understand

that the aim of the People's Army Govern-

ment is to drive out the Manchus, to

recover the loss of the Sons of Han to

establish a government for the

people and foster liberty and equality.

Am now self-willing to be listed as a

member of the Central Association of

Hupeh. Hereafter I will forever obey

all its constitutions and by-laws.

In case of any violation, I am prepared to

receive the due punishment. I respectfully

beg the Advisor General Sung Chio Chen

to submit this confession to the General

Secretary Liu to be sanctioned. And

through the special officer Shung Chen

Voong, I hope this will be made known to

the President of the People's Army

Government Shung Chioong Shau. (Some

times known as Sung Wen.)

The name of the Introducer (signed.)

The name of the Admitted member

(signed.)

Huang Dynasty 4609, 8th moon.

A REBEL PROCLAMATION.

Outside the Tartar General's Yamen at

Hankow on the 13th inst. was a proclama-

tion of which the following is a free trans-

lation.

I have the honour of the Military

Government to let you, my dear country-

men, know that ours is a righteous cause.

Don't be suspicious of our army as wherever

they march there will be a true reason.

I raise the National Army against the

Manchus not for the good or merit of

myself, but for us as a whole. To rescue

you out from the hot fires and deep

waters. To deliver you from the sufferings

of Manchus just as to heal your ulcers and

wounds. Why have the Manchus put you

an or such sufferings? Because they are

of a different tribe, and naturally eat you

away just like a bit of straw.

So far as to-day, you must have known

that the Manchus are not the sons of Han.

Although you have been so loyal and

righteous to them, yet they pay nothing

for your service.

Now I can bear it no longer so that we

suddenly gather ourselves together under

the righteous flag and the foremost thing we

want to do is to demolish what is harmful

or injurious to you, and we are perfectly

willing to exert as much effort as we can

only for the welfare of you. We will not

allow those who are treacherous to the

sons of Han and those who are the thieves

of our countrymen to breathe any longer.

Formerly they ate our flesh and now

we are going to eat them.

Those who remain favour of this righteous

movement are requested to enroll their

names. Come and consult with us about

the object, how to recover our Kingdom,

"Taung Hwa." Now is the time for us to

re-establish our country and faithfully work

out our due duty as the countrymen of

"Taung Hwa" should do.

We wish you, my dear brothers, not to

misunderstand each other.

You—scholars, farmers, workers and

merchants should try with one accord to

drive out the savages. Lastly I wish all of

you to treat each other as justly as possible.

I wish you all my dear brethren to

listen to my words.

By order.

Huang Dynasty 4609 8th moon 18th day.

Recruiting.

Recruits, says a recent issue of the

Hankow Daily News, are pouring in from

the country-side and even the Concessions

have been invaded by recruiting sergeants,

whose zeal somewhat outstrips their know-

ledge of the status of the Concessions vis-a-

vis China proper. These however were

turned off the foreign roads promptly and

departed smilingly enough. At every out-

let from the city is to be found a sergeant

sitting at a table, who swears in recruits

guarded by a few men with red flags

on the barrels of their rifles. On Saturday

we saw a squad of 200 recruits being

marched in from the Singang Road.

Why, then, did the Germans interfere without any demonstration on the part of the Chinese? Even if there had been an attack, it would be the duty of the combined foreign naval forces, not the Germans exclusively, to act. The Powers are not called upon to maintain the Manchurian dynasty against revolutionaries. It is entirely a Chinese quarrel.

A semi-official telegram agency in Berlin reported that a fire broke out near the German Settlement at Hankow last Tuesday and this was the cause of the collision. It is reported from Berlin that other foreign nationalities participated in the fighting.

The Daily Chronicle expresses the fear that the history of the times of Chinese Gordon are about to be repeated. It declares the right of an oppressed people to revolt against a corrupt despotism, and is sympathetic to the principle of liberalism in China, which has suffered great hardships under the Manchus, which no Westerners would tolerate. The Chinese should be allowed to fight it out unhindered.

The Daily Telegraph says that at present there is no reason for foreign intervention. The Manchus have deprived China of all opportunities for educational development and self-culture. Such an effete government should be removed. "Britain learns with satisfaction that the slaughter of Manchus has stopped," says this paper, "but all Englishmen will sympathize with the ideals of the revolutionaries."

In the correspondence column, of *The Times*, fear is expressed that the trouble will cause a depreciation of Chinese bonds. M. Diney, a son of the Hungarian patriot, writing to *The Times*, appeals to Sun Yat-sen to have the massacre of Manchus immediately stopped. In another letter to *The Times*, it is said that "if the butchery continues the revolutionaries will have no sympathy from the civilized world."

The Daily Telegraph further says: "It is impossible not to feel sympathy with a movement for relieving a nation from a singularly cruel and reactionary oligarchy. The Chinese are not stupid, and are not incapable of governing themselves. A few weeks may see a Chinese republic."

In France also much sympathy with the revolution is expressed. *Le Journal Des Debats* said yesterday: "Europe should leave the Chinese to settle this question themselves. No shadow of excuse for intervention exists unless China becomes split into two factions, neither able to get the better of the other."The indecisive battle at Hankow has not affected opinion in England and Europe. The *Daily Mirror*, *London Evening News* and other papers say that Sun Yat-sen has nominated Yuan Shih K'ai as the first President of China. There is a strong opinion here favouring the co-operation of Yuan Shih K'ai with Sun Yat-sen, believing that Sun venerates Yuan, who will guide him to success.The *Times* says: "The first battle is not a government victory, although the rebels failed at the first blow. The ultimate success of the revolution depends on whether it extends to the nation, and is speedily supported. Outside Powers should avoid intervention which, we are glad to note, has been recognized from the first."The number of women in medicine is decreasing, according to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, which publishes a report on medical education in the last year. "In that time, there were 680 women studying medicine, a decrease of 227 below 1910 and a decrease of 241 below 1909. The percentage of all medical students was 3.4 as compared with 4.2 last year. There were 150 women graduates this year, or 3.7 per cent. of all graduates. In 1910 there were 207 women students and 107 graduates, while in 1909 there were 221 women students and 122 graduates."

In connection with the gunnery trials of the Orion, a new device has been fitted to the range-finders in the fire-control station at the top of the tripod mast. Its principal feature is the introduction of the gyroscope principle, so as to keep the instruments level, with the object of obtaining more accurate results. For some weeks past gunnery officers have been carrying out trials with it, and these have proved so satisfactory that the Admiralty have ordered the appliance to be tested in the Orion under seagoing conditions. The device, which is approved by gunnery officers, is regarded as confidential so far as the principle on which it works is concerned.

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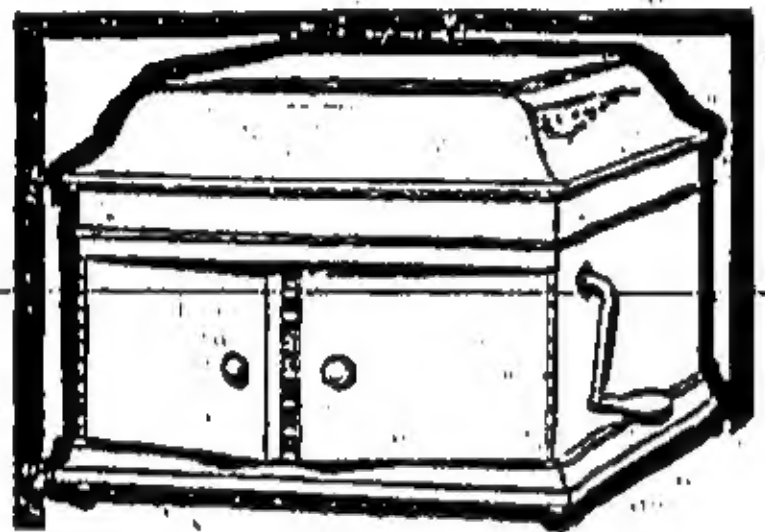
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Hongkong, April 18, 1907

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HALL in the COLONY.7.15 P.M. to 9.45 P.M. AND
9.15 P.M. to 11.15 P.M.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

THE MAGNIFICENT FILM

'A Tale of Two Cities'

Will be exhibited for the last time in

Hongkong, on

WEDNESDAY, 25th, THURSDAY, 26th

and on

SUNDAY MATINEE and AT NIGHT.

that after all it is not for the good of the people but for the enrichment of the officials, their families and their party. This by way of introduction to the Proclamation, which reads somewhat as follows:—

"An Announcement of the leader of the Revolutionary Party in Hupei during the Heavenly Revolution. On a certain year, month and day, the General of the army of the people of China received the orders of the military Government to sweep away the whole system of taxation imposed by the Manchus, lokin included. This announcement is now made to the people of China. From the day that the Manchus invaded the country the people have had nothing to rely upon for subsistence. A melancholy and disgraceful government it has been. It is well known that the Manchus and the Chinese cannot stand together any more than water and fire can join. It was said from the first that if the Chinese were strong then the Manchus would be weak. If on the other hand the Chinese were enfeebled then the Manchus would be well-favoured. Therefore it has been the purpose of the Manchus to keep from the Chinese people their means of growth and development, and to force them to live under a crushing rule so that their life was a living death. It is only by keeping the Chinese poor that the Manchus can be rich; it is by keeping the Chinese without the means of life that the Manchus can really live. Therefore, it has come to pass not only that the Chinese have no means of making a living, they have indeed no means of escaping death. This is the first count."

"Anciently during the years of the reign of Hsiao Hsiao an edict was published that henceforth there should be no addition to the taxation then obtaining. His name was and is illustrious. Now, however, that august name is made a laughing-stock. The officials say that what was meant was that the taxes which he imposed were to be regarded as regular taxes. In addition to these it is quite permissible for the several local officials to impose taxes for their own use. This is now done, and what is raised is this way is 'quite six times as much as he decided would be sufficient for the use of the Government and for the welfare of the people. Indeed, what is raised in these ways is quite unknown. The same maladministration obtains in regard to the management of the army. The officers and soldiers are wolves and dogs, thinking only how they may get things for themselves. (There is more in this strain, but we need but reproduce the gist of it, which is that the officials, by means of illegal taxation, gather in more than they are entitled to by regular methods, and that all the money comes out of the pockets of the people, and, therefore, the officials do this not because they want to assist in the development of the country, but solely in order to keep the people poor that they may remain subservient.) "When the Manchus entered China they at once grasped all territory and regarded it as their own. They seized upon both houses and graves. Everything that was within the borders of the country they seized upon and regarded it as their own. Not only did they annex the fields and the farms of the Chinese, so that the people had nothing to rely upon for a living, but they also claimed the bones of the dead ancestors of the natives, and scattered the wives and children of the latter so that they wandered without having any home. This was their execrable virtue! From old nothing like it has been recorded. This is the second count against the Manchus."

"The crowds of Bannermen in scheming for their mouths, and getting their rations, do no business, neither do they pay any taxes. They dress in most expensive and they have the best to eat. But they wring all this out of the Chinese. We have to take our place as cows and we suffer no end of sorrows in paying taxes for the support of these

people. Even then they are not satisfied. They get the last farthing. The Chinese must work to the last gasp, and their lives are of no importance. This is the third count against the Manchus."

"From the time that they made Peking their capital, certain taxes were made imperative, which take the first place. These are yearly gathered together and forwarded so that gold and silver are piled up by lacs. Wealth has even been stored away in the tombs of their rich ancestors, from the times of SHUN CHIN until to-day. This wealth is fabulous. Yet the people within the boundaries of the empire are in want of wealth. This money is not circulated. Wealth is stored up in chests, and the people are thus oppressed. This is the fourth count."

"From the days of Hong Hsiao, when it was promised that there should be no increase in taxation, the Manchus have always boasted that they have been true to the promises of their ancestors. But from the days of KIN LUNG the several Viceroy have been allowed to impose what taxes they chose and so have devoured the produce of the people. They peeled off their flesh, and sucked out their marrow. But let this pass. When their money bags were full, then they seized on any excuse for punishing people, in order to get hold of their wealth. This all went into the yamen. This is 'killing the fat duck.' In the capital, from the Government officials to the splendid pages, and in the provinces from Viceroy and Governors down to their menials, all alike have come to understand that wealth is power, and they have regarded the suppression of the people as their business. During the last year of KIN LUNG a favourite official died named WO KWAN. His wealth was estimated at fabulous millions. The grief of those within the four seas is like this; and this is the fifth count against the Manchus."

"The above is a somewhat rough translation of the first part of the manifesto but we think that it is near enough to the original for the general reader to understand its real import. That China stands in pressing need of reform goes without saying, and from what we print above it will be seen that the leaders in the new movement do not lack the literary ability to state their case in the most striking language possible."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr and Mrs Frank Browne and two sons returned to the Colony to-day by the Hieiichi Maru.

Among the arrivals from England to-day were Mr and Mrs T. K. Daily and child, and Mrs B. A. Hale.

Baron and Baroness Talbot de Malahide are passengers on the English Mail en route to Japan.

Consul and Mrs Funatsu will be at home on Nov. 3rd on the occasion of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's birthday.

Mr W. H. Dickinson, M.P., and Mrs Dickinson have left Liverpool for Canada and the Far East, and expect to be away until February.

Mr T. Hayashi, Manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Singapore, arrived in Hongkong by the Hieiichi Maru, having been transferred here.

Lieutenant B. W. Bluet, lately commanding the Leopard, has assumed command of the destroyer Uak, which will have her crew completed to full numbers at Sheerness shortly for service on the China Station.

Compared with the fifteen promotions to major in the Royal Garrison Artillery during the whole of 1910, there have already been twenty-eight this year, the last officer to get this step in rank being Major H. B. Mayne.

The Nagsani Press states that Mr F. A. Gees, accountant at Nagasaki, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has been transferred to Shanghai and left the port by the N.D.L. Despatcher. He is succeeded at Nagasaki by Mr E. M. Bishop from the head office at Hongkong.

Capt. P. S. Harland, whose whole period of military service had been passed in the Buffs, died at Singapore on October 20, in the sequel of an operation. A first class polo player and a keen golfer, he was well known on the playing fields of Hongkong and Singapore.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Some interesting extracts on the Boarding House Rapper question will be found on Page 9.

H. M. S. Royal Arthur is due at Singapore about the middle of December, not November as previously stated.

The hired transport Somali with the 1st Bn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers is to be detained at Ching-wang-teo until further orders.

From next year the Sultan of Johore has decided to pass a law prohibiting Europeans from being allowed to frequent the gaming tables in his territory.

We are in receipt, from the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, of correspondence relating to the Claytonising of ships and the transference of goods by rail-free lighters as well as with regard to a series of ten lectures to be given by members of the staff of the Bureau of Science, Manila.

Stories are travelling about London from the Liverpool docks. One tells of a well-meaning person who approached one of the British shipyard men into his hand, and implored him to "shoot low." Mr Atkins turned the coin over meditatively, and in a confidential undertone replied, "Make it a bob, gov'nor, and I'll blow their blomin' feet off."

At the Supreme Court this morning, before Mr Justice Colvile, the case was continued in which Li Po Hing sued Li Shok Pang to recover \$280, money received by defendant on July 10. Mr M. Reader Harris appeared for plaintiff and Mr W. E. L. Shenton defended. After the solicitors had addressed his Lordship on the evidence judgment was reserved.

The splendid film "A Tale of Two Cities," which attracted such a large amount of attention in Hongkong a week or two ago, will, by special request, be exhibited to-night and Sunday night, at the Victoria Theatre, as well as at this matinee on Sunday. The programme will also include new pictures so that an interesting evening can be spent at this popular music hall. Several interesting coloured views of Hongkong and Macao are also being shown.

The troopship Koshika was to leave Southampton on Oct. 4 with Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, Infantry, Army Service Corps, and other departmental drafts on board for the garrisons of Ceylon, Singapore, and Hongkong. The Koshika will arrive at Colombo on Oct. 27, Singapore on Nov. 1, and Hongkong on Nov. 6. She will begin her return voyage on Nov. 16, calling at Singapore on 21st and at Colombo on 26th, and reaching Southampton again on Dec. 18. She will bring back time-expired men from all three garrisons, and also from North China, the latter being turned over from the Somali which had conveyed the 2nd Bat. 5th Somersetshire Light Infantry from Malak to Tientsin.

THE REVOLUTION.

The assassination of the Tatar-General in Canton on Wednesday was not followed by any disturbances in this City, and after the first excitement of the affair had passed the citizens resumed their ordinary avocations as if nothing out of the common had occurred. This indicates, we think, the temper of the Chinese people generally in regard to the revolution. They are all awaiting the issue of the conflict in the Yangtze Valley. Should that go against the Imperialists, then the whole south will go over to the rebels at once. If on the other hand the rising is put down then the people of Kwangtung and Kwangsi will go on their way undisturbed and wait for another opportunity.

All coasting and river vessels coming into Hongkong these days are crowded with passengers, and in consequence of the influx certain trades are having a boom time, but on the whole business is very slack and will continue so until the trouble is decided one way or the other. Which ever side wins, however, some good must result. The Imperial Court will be obliged to grant considerable concessions: it will not be allowed to return to its old grooves or stifle the legitimate aspirations of the people for a larger share in the administration of their own affairs. On the other hand should the rebels win, they are bound by their proclamations and the whole tenor of their propaganda to throw wide the gates of China to the ideas and opportunities afforded by the present century.

THE REVOLUTIONARY FLAG.

The new revolutionary flag for China has a green ground, with a white sun which is to have eight beams. It is emblematic of a clear sun and a green ground, with a clear white sun having twelve beams. The above description has been sent to the Chung Kuo direct from the seat of war, and presumably is reliable. One is a little surprised that the rebels have discarded the yellow ground and the dragon altogether, for so far as we understand it, the yellow ground and the blue dragon are not Manchu emblems.

Fall of Foochow.

Rumours are circulating that Foochow, along with its arsenal, has fallen into the hands of the rebels. The Governor is reported killed. This was confirmed just before going to press, by various private wires.

Canton is reported to have declared for the rebels, but we think the rumour is premature. Canton, like other places in China, is waiting on the turn of events.

SPORTING.

Football.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB. A match, Whites versus Colours, will be held on the Hongkong Club ground, on Saturday, the 28th, commencing at 4.30 p.m. The teams are—Whites: Miller; McComb; Hamilton; C. Williams; Harlow and J. Williams; H. Williams; Virens; Stubbs and Ford. Colours: Grogan; Jones; Griffin; Chapman; Lovick; Moon; Altham; Roberts; Wilson; Hedley and P. Williams. Referee: Mr A. P. Storrie.

THE BEGINNING OF THE
REBELLION.

Hongkong Visitor's Graphic Story.

A most interesting story of the circumstances surrounding the commencement of the rebellion in the Yangtze Province was told to a representative of the China Mail this morning by Mr H. D. Lombard, a visitor from Los Angeles, who with his wife is making a world-tour and has recently arrived in Hongkong from the North. Mr and Mrs Lombard were on the last train which ran from Peking to Hankow before the rebels took possession of the railway. At the Hongkong Hotel Mr Lombard very courteously received our representative, and we give the story in his own words:—

"It was on Tuesday, the 10th inst., said Mr Lombard, 'that we left Peking for Hankow by rail. We got through without any untoward incident and arrived at Hankow at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, having heard about an hour previously that Wuchang was in the hands of the rebels. Mr. Rupert, the manager of the Steel Works, was on board the train when the message came through, but he minimised the trouble, he said, and hence we did not think very seriously of the matter until we reached Hankow. But as soon as we arrived we saw that there was something pretty serious doing. Everything was obviously at high tension, the Chinese stood about in groups discussing the situation and we could hardly get a coolie to do anything."

"We at once left the railway station and went over on the Bund and boarded Jardine's steamer the Loong Wo, which was lying alongside. There we were able to watch events in comfort and soon we could hear sounds of firing from Wuchang across the river. It was not one continual roar of firing, but there would be perhaps about a hundred shots per minute—pretty active booming. This was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. As darkness came on the sky became intermittently illuminated with the glare of fire. First one fire would burst forth from the city opposite and then another would flare up somewhere else. From darkness until the time we retired, about 11 o'clock, there must have been fully a dozen fires—all big blazes. Nothing occurred to disturb our rest during the night, but next morning at about 7 o'clock we saw the American Consul going across the river in a tug, to reconnoitre, so it was reported, the foreigners in the city opposite. It was a strange procession: there was the little tug, the gunboat Helena and two other tugs, flying the British flag. They did not return until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and after a brief stay on the Hankow side they immediately put back again. When they came back the second time the whole tugs were crowded with foreigners and also a big batch of Chinese girls without whom the missionaries would not leave."

"It was the oddest-looking procession I had ever seen. There were the foreigners, the missionaries with their goods and chattels and about a hundred of these young Chinese girls, dressed in their native costume of course, all trailing along the Bund. Later I saw one of the missionaries and had a talk with him and he stated that there were only four foreigners left in the city, these preferring to stay to guard the property. He said that in going through Wuchang just before leaving he should think he saw fully 6,000 or 7,000 dead bodies lying in the streets: this, he assured me, is a conservative estimate. He added that the rebels had treated them most considerately. They had given them an escort through the town, looked after their baggage, even supplied coolies to do the carrying of the baggage and in general did everything to assist the foreigners. There is somebody," said Mr Lombard, "at the back of this deal: this is so common or ordinary a rebellion, a fact which is clearly shown by their protection of foreigners and the very diplomatic wording of their Proclamation."

"Well, that night, Thursday, we left about 9 o'clock, some two hours previous to which a very fierce fire broke out in the native city of Hankow. The wind was then blowing in such a direction that the big Imperial Post Office and Messrs Butter-

field and Swire's office on the waterfront were right in the line. The flames looked as if they would sweep down these fine premises, but fortunately just when they seemed to be doomed the wind changed. Had it not done so there would have been a very different story than there is to tell. That fire had a frontage of about three-quarters of a mile and I have never seen anything burn so fiercely in my life. As we steamed down the river there was another huge conflagration blazing away at the back of the German Concession, and that one was fully a mile in extent as we faced it. Every place we put in at down the river we stopped at twice the ordinary length of time taking on refugees and, it appeared, trying to exhaust the Yangtze of dollars. At Hankow we took on board a million and a half Mexican dollars, and I don't know how much we had on board when we arrived at Shanghai: fully four or five million dollars I should say."

"But I am getting ahead of my story," Mr Lombard remarked. "That afternoon at about three o'clock interest centred in the movements of three Chinese gunboats and one torpedo-boat. They would go and come up and down the river, the Concessions, doing nothing whatever but steaming up and down. For some hours they did not go beyond the Concessions, but finally one of the gunboats—I had my glass on her—steamed up between Hanyang and Wuchang, a mile or so further than any of the others had ventured. From the shore I saw shot after shot fired from the Krupp guns, most of them being wide of the mark and falling into the water near the craft. Then one shot dropped near her. She started to lean down the river as fast as her engines could take her. She did not attempt to reply but made off as fast as she could go. She went about a mile and a half down, and there she came to anchor. In the meantime the other two came up stream until they were exactly opposite our steamer, so that any shots directed at them from the opposite shore would be to the danger of foreign shipping and the whole of the foreign Concessions. These gunboats were only about 800 yards from our steamer, and they commenced firing at once on to the opposite shore. They let go about 25 shots in all I should think, but what effect they had of course we could not see. Then the Japanese Admiral, as you well know, went off and told them that the Concession was to be a neutral ground."

"The sight on the river I shall never forget. The water was crowded with sampans and all sorts of native craft carrying anything from five to 50 Chinese with their belongings, wondering about and they on the top of them all. Every one was clearing away from the scene of the trouble. We had 2,000 on our steamer and next day there arrived in Shanghai a smaller steamer still, with 3,450 on board. I never saw a steamer packed so full before—there were so many Chinese that if they desired to sit down or stand up they had to do it all together, so thickly were they wedged in. The ordinary passenger fare from Hankow to Shanghai had been \$1 and \$1.50, but the lowest charge made—on a steamer packed with 3,450—jumped up to \$20 then to \$30. When the word went forth that they could take no more, there were Chinese who were willing to give almost anything, some even offering as much as \$70 for the passage."

Mr Lombard gave us some interesting instances of how the Chinese had been chartering steamers to cope with the refugee traffic, in some cases boats being chartered at \$10,000 and anywhere from \$8,000 to \$10,000 profit made. He also stated that the Revolutionaries were importing men from Shanghai to mount guns for them and that while he was there three young fellows, only one of whom knew anything about the technical work, had been paid seven thousand taels to undertake work of this kind. The rebels—money paid in advance, too. The rebels had undoubtedly got plenty of money and they also had the sympathy of every day he had come in contact with foreigners and Chinese alike."

Mr Lombard, who is a man of considerable wealth, is taking this tour for pleasure purposes and he agrees that he has not seen China at a remarkable time. He is a noted motorist and has with him a big car which he uses wherever possible. From Hongkong he is to take a trip to Manila, return here again, then go on to Singapore, Java, Durban, India, Ceylon, New Zealand and Australia, and then back to America. In all he considers that he will have taken two or three years to do the trip. He has previously been in Hongkong some five years ago, and says he is always glad to visit this lovely spot. Since he was here last he has seen evidences of a wonderful change in the place; more magnificent buildings had been erected, and the whole city seemed to be settling down into more compact order. "What impresses me more than anything else," he said, "is the immense shipping interests here. San Francisco is, as you know, our great port on the Pacific, but you can go into San Francisco harbour and you will not see a twentieth of the vessels I saw here yesterday when on the harbour. It is really wonderful."

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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.
A GRAVE EXAMPLE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.
It is reported from Tripoli that by order of the Court Martial a Kavas employed in the German Consulate was shot publicly for stabbing a wounded Italian soldier.

THE RED SEA LIGHTS.

Later.
Italy has ordered the re-lighting of the Red Sea lights.

A BRUTAL AFFAIR.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.

The brutal murder and mutilation of the Greek Metropolitan of Gravena and two attendants in the Village of Monastir has excited the greatest indignation in Greece, where the Young Turks are unhesitatingly accused of committing the crime. The Greek Government is planning to carry out the crime.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin wires that the Morocco portion of the Franco-German Agreement has been communicated to the Powers. The second part is also practically complete.

In the House of Lords, Lord Morley said:—It is a matter of enormous satisfaction that the Franco-German discussions in relation to Morocco have at last come to a conclusion which, in the opinion of those in authority in Berlin and Paris, will be acceptable to the people of both countries.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.

Lady Reid has launched the Drednought cruiser Australia at Clydebank. This boat is a sister ship of the New Zealand.

There were large crowds present to witness the ceremony, including many Australians and other Colonials.

CONSCRIPTION COMING.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.

Lord Haldane, speaking at Birmingham, said he believed the Territorial Army had come to stay. It would develop and might some day be based on compulsory service—(Lord cheers). He did not see the possibility of compulsory service at present, but he was anxious that we should not fall between two stools.

PARLIAMENT.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. J. H. Whitley was today unanimously appointed Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in succession to Mr. Alfred Emmott.

Mr. Asquith strongly defended the limitation of the discussion on the Insurance Bill, which he said must have the Royal assent this year. If not, the benefits which it would confer on the masses would be postponed for a year. Mr. Lloyd George had had to see a hundred deputations on the question and he had not spared trouble or time in meeting objections and criticisms.

Mr. Balfour delivered a long and scathing attack on the Government and was loudly cheered. He said he was dismayed at Mr. Asquith's limitation of the discussion on the most complicated Bill of the century, and affirmed that the institution of the "Kangaroo" closure was a Parliamentary scandal which did not leave the House with the shreds of liberty. Having destroyed the House of Lords, the Government were now destroying the House of Commons—(Lord cheers).

Mr. John Redmond said the Irish party intended to propose certain amendments to the Bill which the Government would undoubtedly accept—(Irish cheers).

THE REBELLION.

REBELS PACIFIC AIMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking wires that General Yin Chang has informed the Government that the rebels have 400 guns.

He therefore demands additional artillery, and also money wherewith to pay the troops before he advances.

A message from Hsinifu states that the rebels are making overtures to the Mohammedans of Kansu.

A BLOODLESS REVOLUTION.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking wires that the rebels are taking the most extreme precautions against excesses and are not anxious to take over any sympathizing cities till they are prepared to efficiently administer them. They are aiming at a bloodless revolution.

THE IMPERIAL VIEW.

The Imperialists contend that one Imperial victory will crush the whole rebellion, which is merely sporadic.

FOREIGN PRECAUTIONS.

In a later message Reuter's Peking correspondent says the departure of the Inniskilling Fusiliers for India from Tientsin has been countermanded, and that other Legion Guards are being considerably strengthened.

RIVAL MOVES.

Five thousand troops have entrained for Hankow.

Wireless messages speak of an encounter to the north of Hankow to-day. The rebels advanced up the Seven Miles Creek in extended order, engaged in a skirmish and subsequently retired slightly.

PROTECTION OF KWANGTUNG.

(Wah Te Yat Po's Service.)
CANTON, Oct. 25.

A Kwangtung Protection Society has recently been formed by the gentry and leading merchants.

Its principal object is to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants of the Province from the danger of war.

AN IMPENDING BATTLE.

(Wah Te Yat Po's Service.)
SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.

H.E. Yin Chang, who is now in Han Kam district, has declared that his troops will fight the rebels to-day.

A "FLAG" INCIDENT.

Because of the refusal to haul down the yellow dragon flag at the C.M.S.N. Company's office and replace the rebel flag in its stead, the manager has been kept in custody and the office seized.

YUAN SHIH KAI'S DECISION.

H.E. Yuan Shih Kai is stated to have taken over the seal of the Hupeh and Honan Viceroyalty at Wu Sing Kwan.

A MANCHU'S FLIGHT.

(Wah Te Yat Po's Service.)
PEKING, Oct. 25.

Po Heng, a Manchurian Taoist of Kiukiang, fled before the fall of that city and is at present living with his family in a native boarding house at Shanghai.

THE VICEROY'S ESCAPE.

(Wah Te Yat Po's Service.)
SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.

The Viceroy of Hupeh has secretly escaped on board the steamer Loong Wo and is expected at Shanghai to-day.

IMPERIAL NEEDS.

H.E. Yin Chang has memorialised the Throne that the rebels are well armed and armed—and that they possess 400 machine guns. He asks for further supplies of arms and ammunition.

SHANSI CAPITAL FALLS.

Shingai, the capital of Shansi, has been captured by the rebels.

PRINCE CHING'S MISSION.

The reason that Prince Ching, the Premier, has requested leave is in order to proceed to Wai-fai-fu to request H.E. Yuan Shih Kai to leave for Wuchang.

A MYSTERIOUS LETTER.

Admiral Sah has found a letter on his office table from the rebel leader Li. He wonders how it reached him and is much perturbed.

THE CANTON BOMB OUTRAGE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CANTON, Oct. 25. 4 20 p.m.

The newly-appointed Tartar General was assassinated by a bomb this morning. Many soldiers and civilians were killed and 15 shops were burnt.

THE CANTON BOMB OUTRAGE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.

A message from Canton states that the new Tartar General landed yesterday and when passing the Admiralty buildings a number of bombs were thrown at him, killing him as well as a few soldiers.

Several houses caught fire but the flames were later extinguished.

Subsequently the Viceroy notified the Consular body that the Tartar General was killed and that the city was quiet.

VICEROY IN SHANGHAI.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.

His Excellency Jui Cheng, the Viceroy of Hupeh, arrived here to-day on board the s.s. Loong Wo. He had been in Kiukiang, having fled thence during the outbreak by steam launch.

He boarded the Loong Wo while she was lying in the stream.

KIUKIANG GARRISON GOES OVER.

(Wah Te Yat Po's Service.)
SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.

The Taoist of Kiukiang, together with the whole garrison, numbering 1,500 went over to the Revolutionists.

The fire in the yamen has been extinguished and is little the worse for the outbreak.

A British patrol is guarding the concession and everything is quiet as usual.

THE HANKOW SITUATION.

(Wah Te Yat Po's Service.)
CANTON, Oct. 25.

The Revolutionists at Hankow are creating for a Seven Miles Creek. Five British, five Japanese, four German, two American, one French and one Austrian warships are at Hankow.

TIENSIN NEXT.

A message from Tientsin states that the Revolutionists have informed the Consuls that they will shortly take the native city.

THE TURF.

(Wah Te Yat Po's Service.)
CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 25.

The result of the race for the Cambridge Stakes run at Newmarket to-day was as follows:

Long Set (Jelliss) 1.
Mustapha (F. Wootton) 2.
Mercurio (Trigg) 3.

Sixteen ran and the winner got home by five lengths, three-quarters of a length separating second and third.

The betting was—33 to 1 against Long Set, 9 to 2 against Mustapha, 11 to 2 against Mercurio.

(Note—Last year's result was—Christmas Daisy (S. Donoghue), 1; Mustapha (Mather), 2; Halcyon (E. Piper), 3. The race was then won by 14 lengths.—Ed. C.M.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(Wah Te Yat Po's Service.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has concluded his term of service as midshipman aboard H. M. S. Hindustan.

VOLUNTEER NOTES.

(Wah Te Yat Po's Service.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.

Mr. H. G. Hogarty joined the Corps on the 23rd October, and was posted to the Scots Company.

Corpl. F. R. Mann of the Infantry Company is transferred to the Scots Company as private with effect from the 23rd October.

Trumpeter G. Baker of the Infantry Company is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 20th October.

Gunner M. Gourgey of No. 2 Company H.K.V.A. is permitted to resign with effect from the 20th October.

Gunner W. Beaumont of No. 4 Company H.K.V.A. is permitted to resign with effect from the 24th October.

STOP PRESS NEWS.

(Wah Te Yat Po's Service.)

TROOPS JOIN REBELS.

(Wah Te Yat Po's Service.)
SHANGHAI, October 26, 4.30 p.m.

The sailors under the command of Admiral Sah have joined the revolutionists.

It is feared that Anhui will be captured before long. His Excellency Yin Chang, Minister for War, has had a very narrow escape.

The Prince Regent, the Emperor of China, and the Empress Dowager are preparing to proceed to Jehol.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "BRITISH" SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

It is, I am sorry to say, a pity that in the Colony are British schools of Education, with a terminological inconsistency which is perhaps excusable, uses the expression "British School" to mean a school reserved for white children.

There are two of these "British" schools in the Colony, the Kowloon School and the Victoria British School near the Cotton Mills.

A perusal of the report of the Director of Education, of the Governor's Budget Speech, and of the Estimates for 1912 would lead one to suppose that all was well with these schools. His Excellency did not mention them, and the Estimates show no change except a slight increment.

I was surprised therefore to notice in "Rambles Notes" in the China Mail a suggestion that more attention should be paid to the white children, and I have learnt from various sources that grave dissatisfaction exists with regard to the Kowloon School, so much so that recently a petition was sent in by Kowloon parents asking for an improvement of the educational facilities for white children, especially boys, at Kowloon.

To this petition His Excellency, with his usual courtesy, promised his most careful and thorough attention: one is surprised to find that no notice of it is in the Estimates or the Budget speech.

Here again there is an absence of accurate data owing to the non-appearance of the detailed census returns, and I think the Unofficial Members would be perfectly justified in refusing to vote any of the Education estimates, including the grant to the University, until they have had sufficient time to consider the promised returns.

However, it appears that there are over 3,000 non-Chinese residents in Kowloon, and it is well-known that there is a large and increasing number of white children there.

The Kowloon school was opened not many years ago with a great flourish of trumpets as the school for the white children of the Peninsula, and I was amazed to read in the Director's report that "when it was decided to no longer admit big boys the necessity to have a 'read-master' disappeared, and to find that the staff of the school consists of four ladies, none of whom appear to be certificated."

The petitioners complain that there are no masters for the boys, very little method in the teaching, and a want of discipline, and that the pupils progress backwards.

It has been said and more advanced teachers have been sent by the Government. The Proverb-Maker that the absence of the wholesome corrective of the rod will not tend to the improvement of the child: so that one can hardly be surprised at the charge of want of discipline, especially in this sub-tropical climate where native servants are so apt to spoil the young hopefuls.

With regard to the other complaints, it is possible that the Director of Education is so busy in making the Grant-in-Aid Schools that he has no time to look after the Government School, whose continued existence and support is apparently not dependent upon any standard of efficiency. Or is it that whilst the members of Council keep a keen watch on the schools for Chinese students, the European members have no time or inclination to enquire into the condition of the white schools?

There is no report on the school in the Director's annual statement, and I am told that the only examination held by the Head-Mistress herself.

Whilst not doubting the capability and energy of the experienced lady in charge of the School, it must be apparent that the white boys of Kowloon require a firmer hand than hers, and more advanced teaching to enable them to compete on equal terms with Chinese boys for scholarships at the Hon. Kong University.

The Chinese Unofficial members will no doubt insist on the rights of the pupils of their own race, and the English, Scotch, and Irish members be equally vigilant in the interests of the white children! It is interesting in this connection to note that the "Member for Kowloon" is due in the Colony tomorrow.

The absence of the Director of Education at this juncture is an unfortunate coincidence.

Of course it would be rank heresy to doubt the ability of any one of the "Honourable Members" to perform any single Government Department efficiently at a moment's notice, but I do not think that even a Hongkong cadet can achieve the versatility and omniscience of the Right Honourable Pooh Bah, Lord High Everything-Else, the immortal creation of the late lamented Savoyard.

Yes there is truly a Gilbertian touch about the situation: our genial H.B.D., who necessarily devotes a great portion of his time to documenting the spile spilt, the mosquito, and to tracking the elusive bacillus to its lair, is naturally in training for the caricature of the ten-fingered white "mosquitoes" (as the Chinese call them), and for the regulation of the wriggling human tadpoles of Kowloon.

Besides, mosquito and child-nature have at least two things in common: both try their utmost to keep their elders and betters awake, and both love dirty water.

Then again the H.B.D. in his substantial Government cannot "control" the sanitation of Government schools but as Director of Education he can! Verbum sap.

May we hope that when the first through passenger arrives at Kowloon from Calcutta he will not be shown as one of the lions of the terminal town the "School without a School-Master."

Yours etc.,
F. B. L. BOWLEY.

P.S.—The Census Officer has just been good enough to inform me that there are 62 boys and 63 girls in Kowloon between the ages of 4 years and 15 years (both inclusive) who would apparently be eligible for the Kowloon School: quite enough boys to justify the employment of a School-master, whose salary their fees alone would be more than sufficient to pay.

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AND RETURN.

(Occupying 5 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING

HAIVANG Capt. J. W. Evans FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at 11 a.m.

HAITAN Capt. J. S. Roach FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at 11 a.m.

HAICHING Capt. W. C. O'Sullivan FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN
(Occupying 5 Days)

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from, the Company's wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP Co.

Steamship Tons Captain For Sailing Date

RUPI 4,000 S. Crosby Manila, Cebu & Iloilo, Oct. 30, at 4 p.m.

SAFARI 4,000 M. C. Smith Manila, Cebu & Iloilo, Nov. 14, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers

Shipping

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO

VANCOUVER, B.C., SEATTLE & PORTLAND (Or),
via SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

Carrying Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points.

STEAMER	Tons	Captain	ON OR ABOUT
LUCCERIO	11,000	J. MATRIE	25th October
STRATHELYON	8,000	J. R. SHAW	21st November

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.
The BANK LINE Steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation and are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Ports.
Will call at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient inducement offers.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, PRINCE CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE No. 780.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

CARGO carried on through Bills of Lading from Hongkong to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (NATAL), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to steamers of the Indian African Line.

FROM HONGKONG. 28th October.

For Rates and further information, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
(MANAGING AGENTS)

Hongkong, April 1, 1911.

CONFERENCE-WEIR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA TO RIVER PLATE.

The Steamers of this Service provide Quickest transit from the Orient to the Argentine.

Cargo carried on Through Bills of Lading from Hongkong to River Plate Ports transshipping to Conference-Weir Line steamers at Calcutta.

FROM HONGKONG. 28th October.

For Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
(MANAGING AGENTS).

New Line of Steamers

South African Ports.

ORIENTAL & AFRICAN LINE.

REGULAR Direct Service from Japan, China, and Straits to Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, calling at Mauritius if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the Orient to South Africa.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.
S.S. DUNERIC, 3,000 tons, To be despatched End of December.
S.S. KATANGA, 5,000 tons, To follow.

And regularly thereafter.
For Rates of Freight or regularly Passage apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
(Managing Agents)

Hongkong, August 28, 1911.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For STEAMERS Tons To Sail

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, (WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov., at Noon.)

GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, TON, ANTWERP & BREMEN, Capt. E. Malchow, (16,000)

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, PRINZESS ALICE, (About THURSDAY, 2nd Nov.)

KOBE & YOKOHAMA, Capt. P. Grosse, (20,900)

MANILA, ANAUR, YAP, PRINZ WALDEMAR, (SATURDAY, 4th Nov., at 10 a.m.)

NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, Capt. H. Bremer, (8,100)

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, COBLENZ, (About TUESDAY, 14th Nov.)

KUDAT AND SANDAKAN, BORNEO, (8,000) Middle of November.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars apply to
Norddeutscher Lloyd,
MELOHRS & CO.,
General Agents, Hongkong & China

Regal Boots
AND
Shoes

FOR SALE
AT REASONABLE
PRICES

THE SAVOY,
5, D'Agallier Street
(opposite Court House).

Head Office for the Far East: 16, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI, 23, Fookchow Road. YOKOHAMA, 33, WATER STREET.

Tickets applied to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES as TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the World.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, April 4, 1904.

Shipping

P. & O.
Steam Navigation Co.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

S.S. 'INDIA' (8,000 Tons)

CAPTAIN G. W. GORDON, R.N.R.

THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON DIRECT, WILL LEAVE HONGKONG ON MARCH 16th, 1912, CALLING AT STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES AND GIBRALTAR, AND IS DUE TO ARRIVE AT—

MARSEILLES - April 18th.

LONDON - April 20th.

The Accommodation in this Vessel is at the

entire disposal of Passengers from the Far East.

FARES TO LONDON: 1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE £106.14 RETURN.

2nd " £38.5 " £72.12 "

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 1, 1911.

DIRECT ROUTE TO AMERICA.

GREAT NORTHERN S.S. CO.

S.S. 'MINNESOTA' 28,000 Tons.

CAPTAIN T. W. GARLICK.

VIA

NAGASAKI, KOBE, and

YOKOHAMA

SAILS FROM HONGKONG ON THURSDAY, NOV. 9th, AT NOON.

FOR SEATTLE.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States and Canada; also with Atlantic Steamship Lines for all points in Great Britain and on the Continent. Direct connection at Hongkong for Straits Settlements, Java, India, London and Paris.

LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS—Suites and staterooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephone, etc.

Trans-Pacific Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, when passengers return tickets are interchangeable with regular rail lines between Japan, China and Hongkong.

For full information regarding freight or passage apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 1, 1911.

DON'T LOOK Worried, thinking

what to send HOME for CHRISTMAS. Nothing could be appreciated more than the undermentioned Presents:—

Finest Hankow Tea.

5lbs. nett 39.00, 7lbs. nett 51.50, 10lbs. nett 65.00

Chow Chow. Cumquat.

Half dozen 5lbs. Jars \$11.00 Half dozen 5 lbs. Jars \$13.00

One " 2 1/2 lbs. " \$11.50 One " 2 1/2 lbs. " \$13.50

Finest Preserved Ginger.

Half dozen 5 lbs. Jars ... \$15.00

One " 2 1/2 lbs. " \$15.50

(These Prices are inclusive of all duties and charges, so that the goods are delivered ABSOLUTELY FREE TO ANY TOWN THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN.)

DESPATCHES:—

S.S. MISHIMA MARU leaves ... 25th Oct. due in London 7th Dec.

SUMATRA " " " " 1st Nov. " " 14th "

" KAGA MARU " " " " 8th " " " 21st "

All orders will have our careful and prompt attention.

CHINA EXPRESS CO.,

J. TAYLOR, Manager.

3, DUDDELL STREET,
(Opposite Lammer's Auction Rooms).

Hongkong, August 15, 1911.

THOS COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, etc.

Head Office for the Far East: 16, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI, 23, Fookchow Road. YOKOHAMA, 33, WATER STREET.

Tickets applied to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES as TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the World.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, April 4, 1904.

Notices to Consignees

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship TENYO MARU.

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on Friday, the 27th Oct., at 3 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Quay.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on Tuesday, 31st October, afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in Godown, and examination of same to be arranged.

All claims must be filed on or before the 7th November, otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 24, 1911.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE "Hansa" Steamship FRIENFELS.

Captain Saxenroth, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, October 20, 1911.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREITEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship YOROE.

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Oil, Tea, and other inflammable, are being landed and stored at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 26th of October will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 25th of October at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 30th of October, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, October 20, 1911.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS & MANILA.

(CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship KOREA.

The above-mentioned steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

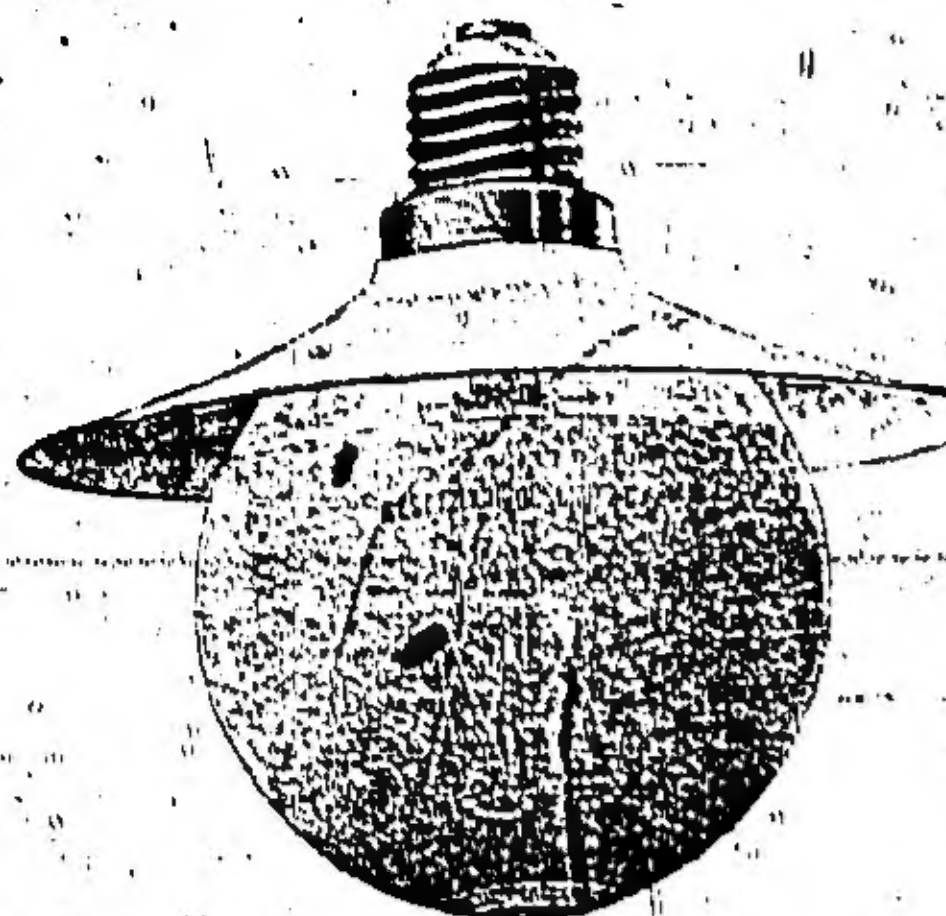
Cargo remaining on board TUESDAY, October 24th, 1911, at 5 p.m. will be landed at owners' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 30th October, 1911, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected.

All

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.

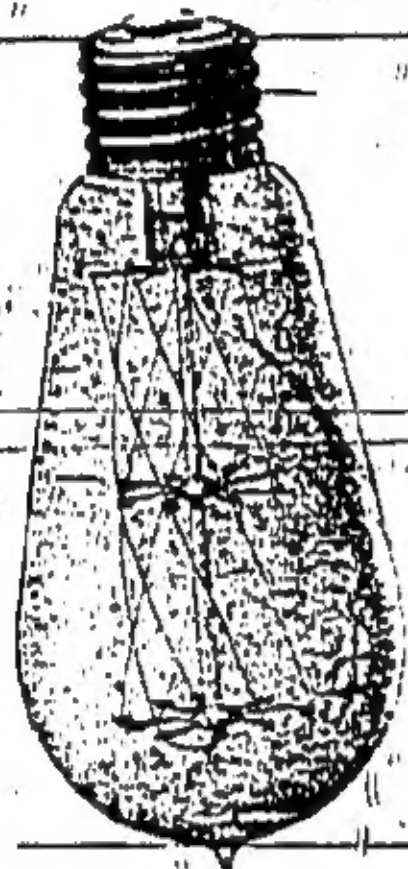


KOLLOID WOLFRAM METALLIC FILAMENT LAMPS.

SPECIAL FEATURE PROTECTED AGAINST BREAKAGE BY VIBRATION.

Great Reduction in Prices

BEST AND CHEAPEST LAMPS IN THE MARKET.
75 Per Cent. Saving on Current.
60 or 100 Volt.
SCREW OR BAYONET FIXING.



We have just received a new consignment of these well-known Metallic Filament Lamps and can supply them at the following prices:—
16, 20, 25, 32, & 40 c.p. at 85 cents each.
50 & 60 c.p. at 90 "

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTH CHINA.

To-day's Advertisements

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

I have To-day RESUMED CHARGE of this Company's business.
EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, October 26, 1911. 1385

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Under-mentioned have received instructions from the Public Auctioneer to sell on

WEDNESDAY,

the 1st November, 1911, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET, A LARGE QUANTITY OF SWATOW EMBROIDERED DRAWN WORK, Comprising:—
Handkerchiefs, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Doilies, Silks and Toilet Covers, Pillow Cases, Dress and Blouse Lengths, etc., etc.

Silk Embroidered Petticoats, in View from 10.30 a.m. to 3.15 p.m. Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, October 26, 1911. 1384

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Under-mentioned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 1st November, 1911, commencing at 5 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET, A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS (including rare Hongkong and Macao) Catalogues will be issued. On View from Friday, the 27th Oct. to 1 p.m. at his Sales Rooms.
GEO. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, October 26, 1911. 1383

LOTUS BRAND

MOKHA COFFEE

Grives Satisfaction Everywhere.

H. BUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE & PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Samples on Application.
Hongkong, September 5, 1911. 1114

'BEN' LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP BERTH.

FROM MIDDLESEX, LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and extra hazardous Consignments of the Ben Line, and that the Ben Line, therefore, cannot be held responsible for any loss or damage to the Goods.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd prox., will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-mentioned on or before the 9th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 2nd prox., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 26, 1911. 1382

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, October 26, 1911.

On London: Bank Wire... 10/10, On Demand... 10/10, 30 days sight... 10/10, 4 months sight... 10/10, 6 months sight... 10/10, Documentary, 4 months sight... 10/10.

On Paris: On Demand... 232, Credit, 4 months sight... 226, On Berlin: On Demand... 189, On New York: On Demand... 44, Credit, 60 days sight... 44, On Bombay: Wire... 137, On Calcutta: On Demand... 137, On Singapore: On Demand... 78, On Manila: On Demand... 90, On Shanghai: On Demand... 70, 30 days sight (par value) 70, On Yokohama: On Demand... 80, Gold Leaf, 100 fine (par value) \$10.80, Sovereigns (Bank buying rate) \$10.80, Silver (par) 25, Bar Silver in Hongkong... 51 1/2 prem., Chinese Copper Cash... 27 1/2 dis., Rate of Native Interest... 6 1/2 dis., Chinese S. S. Coin... 6 1/2 dis.

A GOOD RULE.

MAKE it a rule of your home to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against trouble and clear the pulmonary system.

For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

WORTH TWENTY TIMES ITS COST.

ONE bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes a long way towards relieving suffering humanity. It is better than any doctor's prescription, and worth twenty times its cost in cases of diarrhoea, camp colds or suddenly at this season of the year. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Anhui, British str., 1,350, L. F. Pike Shanghai Oct. 22, General. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Macao, British str., 4,572, G. W. Long, Glasgow, Liverpool and Singapore Oct. 20, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Mexican Prince, British steamer, 1,933, J. C. Young, Shanghai Oct. 22, Ballast. — AMERICAN FRIGATE CO.

Yokohama, Japanese steamer, 3,087, H. Tomikawa, Moji October 19, Coal. — M. P. K.

Chungking, British steamer, 1,418, C. J. Matlock, Sanakka October 20, Timber. — JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Yokohama, British str., 2,979, McDermott, Shanghai Oct. 22, Korocho Oil. — ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.

Chinghai, British str., from Canton. —

Acadia, British str., 3,614, S. Barcham, Bombay Oct. 11, and Singapore 21, Mails and General. — P. & O. S. N. Co.

Empress of India, British str., 5,940, E. Beetham, Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 4, and Shanghai 23, Mails and General. — C. P.

Hiogo, Japanese str., 4,163, T. Yamawaki, London and Singapore Oct. 20, General. — NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Tianchi, Dutch steamer, 4,500, J. P. Scholten, Mito Oct. 20, Coal and General. — JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Singapore, British str., 1,043, J. Jamieson, Haiphong via Hanoi October 23, General. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Glanville, British str., 1,434, Towns, Singapore October 20, General. — OCEANIC.

Hanoi, French str., 730, G. Bouhier, Haiphong via Fakhai Oct. 24, General. — A. R. MARTY.

Kohsichang, German steamer, 1,992, C. Roschky, Bangkok via Swatow Oct. 26, Rice. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Benary, British steamer, 2,510, F. D. Larcher, London-Sept. 11, and Singapore Oct. 20, General. — GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Anshi, Japanese steamer, 1,849, Nakano, Port Arthur October 21, Coal. — MITSUBISHI KAISEN KAISHA.

Schnee, German str., 2,562, H. Bandelin, Philadelphia via Port Natal Sept. 24, Cass Oil. — SEASIDE OIL CO.

Yokohama, Japanese str., from Canton. —

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Yokohama, Japanese str., from Canton. —

STEAMERS PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD BOUND.

October 3, E. F. Ferdinand, Mocha, Paterson, India.

October 6, Achille, India, Palawan, Siarona.

October 10, Benito, Indramaha, Lohoa, Ningbo, Peking, Siam.

October 13, Miyuki Maru, Princess Alice, Siam, Tientsin.

October 17, Pique, Kanton, Tientsin, Canton.

October 20, Caledonia, Mowat, Tientsin, Canton.

October 24, Benito, Dribbidge, Peking.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

October 3, Carmarthen, Siam.

October 10, Benito, Siam.

October 13, Benito, Siam.

October 17, Benito, Siam.

October 20, Benito, Siam.

October 24, Benito, Siam.

ARRIVALS FROM CHINA.

October 24, Benito, Siam.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Sierra from San Francisco, is expected on the 22nd October on route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive at this port on the 21st October.

The N. D. L. s.s. Prinzess Alice from the German Mail Line, is expected on the 22nd October, and is due to arrive at this port on the 21st October.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. China was dispatched from San Francisco on the 11th October for Hongkong, via Honolulu, and is due to arrive at this port on the 17th November.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Manchuria was dispatched from San Francisco on the 17th October for Hongkong, via Honolulu, and is due to arrive at this port on the 17th November.

Other Vessels.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Montevideo left Yokohama on the 22nd Oct. on route to Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.

The H. A. L. s.s. Senzumbia left Shanghai on the 24th October, a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 27th October.

The s.s. Bala left Manila on Tuesday, the 24th October, and is due here on or about Friday, the 27th Oct., at daylight.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Awa Maru (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 20th October, and is expected here on the 23rd Oct.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenora left Singapore on Tuesday, the 24th October, and is due here on or about Sunday, the 29th October, p.m.

The s.s. Awa Maru (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 20th October, and is expected here on or about the 23rd Oct.

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WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued from the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 25th at 12.30 p.m.—The barometer has fallen over S. Japan and the Loochoos, and then over N. China and the N. part of the Sea of Japan.

The depression lying over the latter area yesterday, has moved away Northeastwards.

A shallow depression covers the Loochoos and S. Japan, and pressure is still relatively low over S.W. China and Tongking.

A high pressure area is now situated over N. China, and the monsoon will freshen again over the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow:—

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood: S.E. to N.E. winds, freshening; fair to first cloudy and misty later.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, freshening.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: Same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

Hongkong Tides.

The tide table given below has been compiled at the Nautical Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the soundings in the Admiralty Charts which has been found to be 4 feet 5 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 5 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamoon's Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 6 inches to the height given in the table.

October 27th to November 2nd, 1911.

	High Water	Low Water
	Time	Height
Oct. 27	11.11	4.5
Oct. 28	10.58	4.5
Oct. 29	10.45	4.5
Oct. 30	10.32	4.5
Oct. 31	10.19	4.5
Nov. 1	10.06	4.5
Nov. 2	9.53	4.5

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

OCTOBER 26, 1911.

Stocks	No. of Shares	Value	Paid up	Closing Quotations Cash.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	180,000	\$ 125	all	\$387 1/2, sellers
MARINE INSURANCE.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$ 250	\$ 50	\$200, ex div.
China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$ 61.25	\$ 25	\$105
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$ 15	\$ 5	Ts. 160
Union Insurance Society, Limited.	12,400	\$ 250	\$ 100	\$845, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	12,000	\$ 100	\$ 60	\$225 @ Ex. 75
FIRE INSURANCE.				
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$ 100	\$ 20	\$127
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$ 250	\$ 50	\$380, sellers
DOCKS, ETC.				
H.K. & Wampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$ 50	all	\$50, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$ 6	all	\$6, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	Ts. 170	all	Ts. 69 1/2
STEAMBOATS, ETC.				
China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$ 25	all	\$11, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited.	20,000	\$ 50	all	\$212
H.K. C. and M. Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$ 15	all	\$27
Indo-China S. N. Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$ 5	all	{550 sellers} London, £4.15
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$ 10	all	{87
Shanghai Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$ 10	\$ 5	{87
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	20,000	Ts. 25	all	{Ts. 16
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